ing month at a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the *Party* |t was decided to break off relations with Peking. Borodin thus acquired increasing influence, receiving the appointment of High Adviser to the Canton Foreign Minister, and being freely consulted regarding matters of domestic policy.

Although Canton was in chaos for several months, an incident that took place in Shanghai on May 30, 1925, afforded the Russian advisers an opportunity to exploit anti-British feeling among the masses. A riot arising from trouble in a Japanese cotton mill resulted in some shooting by the Shanghai Municipal Police, when the mob attempted to rush Louza Police Station. The Police Inspector in charge was British, and several of the Police involved in the shooting were Sikhs. Word therefore went forth that a mass attack was to be delivered against "British Imperialism." On many occasions before and since, Chinese troops or police, with much less provocation, had fired on riotous gatherings. Here, however, was a chance for Moscow to retaliate against British hostility in Europe. And the Chinese were willing tools. The anti-British movement spread like wildfire. There were riots, in some instances accompanied by bloodshed, in several of the Yangtze ports, British and French naval landing parties

at Shameen were compelled to retaliate by firing upon the local Red forces, at Canton. A general strike was organized at Hongkong and an anti-British boycott of unprecedented intensity was enforced throughout South and mid-China. Once again